

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:  
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1. ...	2. ...	3. ...	4. ...	5. ...	6. ...	7. ...	8. ...	9. ...	10. ...	11. ...	12. ...	13. ...	14. ...	15. ...	16. ...
31,250	30,174	30,520	46,287	42,052	43,641	39,525	29,346	31,020	31,250	31,449	31,246	39,540	34,624	35,284	29,510
17. ...	18. ...	19. ...	20. ...	21. ...	22. ...	23. ...	24. ...	25. ...	26. ...	27. ...	28. ...	29. ...	30. ...	31. ...	32. ...
29,400	29,705	28,730	28,923	28,024	28,959	28,751	28,720	27,425	29,432	32,805	28,588	28,179	28,400	28,525	29,321

Net total sales ... 31,425

Net daily average ... 31,425

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my  
presence this 14th day of July, 1898.

(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for  
the summer can have The  
Bee sent to them regularly  
by notifying The Bee busi-  
ness office in person or by  
mail. The address will be  
changed as often as desired.

Let us trust we have seen the last  
war of the nineteenth century.

President McKinley has earned all  
the summer vacation he wants.

The Transmississippi Exposition is  
in itself a peace jubilee entirely worthy  
of the name.

The people who a little while ago  
were clamoring for war as a trade  
stimulus will now see how much bet-  
ter peace serves that purpose.

The American exhibit at the Paris  
exposition may be depended on to com-  
mand respectful attention from visitors  
from all the European countries.

The war is now over, but those war  
revenue stamps will, however, linger  
some time, if only as gentle reminders  
of the late unpleasantness with Spain.

It is to be apprehended that a great  
many military uniforms have been  
made this season that will never see  
daylight except for dress parade pur-  
poses.

If reported correctly, the chaplain of  
the battleship Oregon made a high bid  
at Denver for a front seat in the gal-  
lery of sensation mongers of the war  
series.

Having proved himself a great war  
president, President McKinley will  
again bend his energies to demonstrat-  
ing that he is a great peace president  
as well.

Some of the most interesting recent  
contributions to the literature of the  
Cuban war have borne the signatures  
of men who do not indulge in romances  
and word pictures.

Now let the conclusion of peace be  
followed by the redemption of Ne-  
braska to republicanism and the  
glorious achievements of 1898 will go  
ringing down the ages.

While the critics are conjuring up al-  
leged blunders in the conduct of the  
war the American people are not forget-  
ting the main fact that it was con-  
ducted so that the other fellows were  
first to cry "Enough."

The job of "confering the blessings  
of civilization" on the residents of the  
Philippines is going to be a pretty big  
one and it is well that the assignment  
to that duty is not to be made until  
investigation has been made and a  
conference held.

If the popovers use smokeless pow-  
der in the opening guns of their cam-  
paign this year it will be because they  
want to conceal their batteries and not  
because they do not need to hide their  
party and its record behind the big-  
gest kind of smoke.

Now a government agricultural experi-  
ment station has been established in  
Egypt and the people will get a chance to  
discover after centuries of primitive ag-  
ricultural methods that there has been  
some improvement and many inventions  
that lighten the labors of the work-  
ingmen. Egyptian agriculture is older than  
any other, but it comes near to being  
the worst.

A young Japanese student, having de-  
termined upon a political career, has  
taken a desk in the headquarters of the  
populist state committee in Topeka and  
will familiarize himself with the Kan-  
sas poperatic brand of politics, and es-  
pecially with the methods of effecting  
fusion. As there are a great number  
of political parties in Japan the op-  
portunity for a bright fusion manager  
so get to the front is unrivaled.

## A PEACE JUBILEE.

The triumphant close of the war in-  
spires every patriotic American citizen  
with thanksgiving over the restoration  
of peace. The occasion, however, calls  
for more than mere expressions of re-  
joicing. It is worthy of a peace demon-  
stration, the like of which the country  
has never seen before.

The Transmississippi Exposition,  
itself a monumental triumph of peace,  
illustrating the material development  
and industrial advancement of the  
greater west, should be the center of  
the nation's great peace jubilee. Car-  
ried to completion in the face of the  
menacing war cloud and having suc-  
cessfully run the gauntlet of the dis-  
couraging distractions of the conflict  
with Spain, the exposition affords the  
most appropriate background for the ex-  
ultation of American patriotism.

Numerous reasons combine to urge  
that the jubilee be held in connection  
with the exposition. Omaha is the most  
central point on the continent, midway  
between the Atlantic and the Pacific,  
the Gulf of Mexico and the Canadian  
border. The city enjoys unrivaled rail-  
road facilities, making it readily acces-  
sible from all directions. Omaha is the  
headquarters of one of the great mili-  
tary departments and the seat of two  
army posts, where the returning soldiers  
who participate in the jubilee may be  
comfortably housed and provided for.  
Chicago, which has been contemplating a  
peace demonstration, has abandoned  
the project, while Omaha has the re-  
sources, the energy and the incentive to  
make it an unexampled success.

It is gratifying that in the preliminary  
steps already taken by the exposition  
management the magnitude and impor-  
tance of the event appear to be fully  
realized. The peace jubilee to be com-  
plete should have as its central figure  
the president who has so wisely and  
skillfully guided the nation through war  
to peace. With President McKinley  
and his cabinet and the higher officers  
of the national government in attend-  
ance, surrounded by the governors of  
all the great states of the union accom-  
panied by their staffs, reviewing such  
corps of the victorious army as had been  
withdrawn from active service at the  
seat of war, the significant lesson of  
peace would make an everlasting im-  
pression upon the people of the whole  
country. By the second week of Oc-  
tober, the time selected for the celebra-  
tion, the final draft of the treaty which  
is to restore friendly relations between  
the two nations lately at war will have  
been signed, and the jubilee will be not  
only the crowning glory of the fight for  
humanity but also the culminating fea-  
ture of the marvelous Transmississippi  
Exposition.

## OUR FUTURE FOREIGN POLICY.

A national conference will be held at  
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Friday and  
Saturday of this week, to discuss the  
future foreign policy of the United  
States. This movement to obtain an  
expression of intelligent public opinion  
upon questions which profoundly con-  
cern the interests and welfare of the  
country initiated by the Civic Federa-  
tion of Chicago, is timely and the ex-  
pectation is that the conference will  
be largely attended. The call is nu-  
merously signed by men prominent in  
professional and business life in all  
parts of the country, so that the confer-  
ence promises to be thoroughly repre-  
sentative in character. The call says:  
"In our opinion, this conference should  
be composed of men from all parts of  
the country, without regard to party  
affiliations and irrespective of whether  
they are for or against a policy of ter-  
ritorial expansion, and men whose  
ability, position and character entitle  
their opinions to the respectful consid-  
eration of the people." The conference  
will discuss the problem of the disposi-  
tion of the Philippines, the question of  
the construction and control of the  
Nicaragua canal by the United States,  
international arbitration, with special  
reference to the proposed treaty with  
England and American commercial in-  
terests.

All intelligent Americans recognize  
the supreme importance of the question  
of our future foreign policy. At no  
time since the foundation of the gov-  
ernment has a more vital problem been  
presented and it must be speedily  
solved. The nation is confronted with  
the necessity of promptly determining  
whether it shall renounce utterly the  
foreign policy it has pursued from the  
beginning or continue to show at least  
some measure of respect for the teach-  
ings and the example of the wise states-  
men of the past. Departure from our  
traditional policy has, indeed, already  
been made. We have annexed Hawaii  
and we have made it a condition of  
peace that Spain shall cede to the  
United States Porto Rico and other  
West Indian islands and also one of  
the Ladrones group. In thus acquiring  
territory remote from our boundaries  
we have abandoned our time-honored  
policy. But this aggrandizement will  
not necessarily involve us in interna-  
tional complications or controversies. It  
does not bring us into contact with old-  
world affairs. There is no European  
or Asiatic objection to our having  
Hawaii and there will be none to our  
possessing Porto Rico and one of the  
Ladrones. It is a very different matter,  
however, in respect to the Philippines.  
If the United States should retain pos-  
session of those islands it would inevi-  
tably be drawn, sooner or later, into the  
Asiatic complications that are now  
threatening the peace of Europe. Even  
those who most strenuously urge the  
permanent occupation of the Philippines  
by the United States do not pretend to  
doubt this. This step toward becoming  
a "world power" would bring us into  
close relations with political affairs in  
that quarter of the globe and we should  
not find it possible to avoid participa-  
tion in the determination of those af-  
fairs.

There is unquestionably a strong sen-  
timent in the country, largely com-  
mercial, in favor of this country retain-  
ing all territory taken from Spain with  
the exception of Cuba and there are ad-  
vocates of the annexation of that island.

There has been a great development of  
territorial greed. But we confidently  
believe that a majority of the Ameri-  
can people are not in favor of making  
the Philippines American territory and  
assuming the responsibilities and the  
dangers which that would involve.

## CUBANS WILL SUBMIT.

The War department, it is stated, has  
been informed by the Cuban junta that  
the insurgents will accept the terms of  
the peace protocol and cease hostilities.  
If such is the case, and it is to be pre-  
sumed that the junta speaks with full  
authority, the Cuban problem will be  
very much simplified and the establish-  
ment of an independent and responsible  
government in Cuba will not be so diffi-  
cult a task as had been apprehended.  
It was stated only a few days ago that  
the insurgents would not consent to an  
armistice unless they were consulted  
concerning the terms of peace and it is  
not to be doubted that this was the  
feeling among them at the time that our  
government submitted terms to Spain.  
If the junta in this country has suc-  
ceeded in persuading the insurgents of the  
wisdom of quiet submission it is by  
far the best service that body has  
performed for the Cubans. Very much  
of its work, it can now be plainly said,  
has been more damaging than helpful  
to the Cuban cause, while it became dis-  
credited before the war for the misin-  
formation and misrepresentation it gave  
out in regard to affairs in Cuba. It was  
from this source that most of those who  
urged the recognition of the so-called  
Cuban republic got their inspiration and  
the country now knows how they were  
misled.

Undoubtedly the insurgents could  
cause the United States no little trouble  
in pacifying Cuba if disposed to do so.  
Although not numerous they are capable  
of doing a great deal of mischief. If  
they accept the situation and cease hos-  
tilities it will not be necessary for the  
United States to send a very large force  
to Cuba for the preservation of peace  
and order or to keep it there for a very  
great length of time. It has been sug-  
gested that the volunteers in the Span-  
ish army might be troublesome, but this  
is not probable. With submission on  
the part of the insurgents there is every  
reason to expect the prompt pacification  
of Cuba and perhaps the establishment  
of an independent government there  
within a year.

## THE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

As publicity is given to the facts re-  
garding the actual condition of the  
army of invasion in Cuba there is a  
disposition to form hasty conclusions  
and to make sweeping criticisms. The  
fear that our army in Cuba would  
suffer more from the climate than from  
the bullets of the Spaniards was evi-  
dently well founded. The horrors of  
war have been realized more in the  
hospitals than on the fields.

This much appears settled—that the  
medical department has been abun-  
dantly able to cope with the problems  
presented by the Cuban campaign, so  
far as they related to professional serv-  
ice, that there has been medical ability  
and surgical skill fully equal to the  
emergencies, that plans have been well  
laid but poorly executed because of a  
faulty constructive branch of the hospi-  
tal service. There were not enough  
hospital ships, not a sufficient quantity  
of medicines, or these were not where  
most needed, resulting in costly delays  
in providing for the safety of sick  
soldiers.

It must be remembered, however, that  
it was impossible to foresee all that  
has happened in Cuba or to prepare for  
every new condition. It must be re-  
membered also that the organization  
and equipment of the army and send-  
ing it to the front has been such a  
prodigious task that the wonder is so  
few mistakes have been made. That  
there has been great improvement  
in the hospital and medical service  
since the war began is admit-  
ted on all sides, and had the war con-  
tinued it is not to be doubted it would  
have soon been made equal to all re-  
quirements.

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The ending of the war with Spain  
will allow public attention to be di-  
verted to other matters of international  
interest, among which the negotiations soon to  
be opened for the settlement of contro-  
versies with Canada will be prominent.  
We have heretofore noted the strong  
interest taken in this forthcoming con-  
gress by the administration and it ap-  
pears that this is shared by the British  
government, which has equal reason  
with our own for desiring the amicable  
adjustment of all matters in dispute  
between Canada and the United States.  
These issues have in the past caused a  
great deal of irritation, at times menac-  
ing the peaceful relations of the two  
countries, and it is generally felt that  
now is a most auspicious time for  
finally disposing of them.

It is in this spirit that the Anglo-  
American commission will meet and en-  
tirely satisfactory results are confidently  
anticipated from the conference. The  
Alaskan boundary question, the fisheries  
problem, the transit trade through  
either country for goods destined for  
the other country, the control of immi-  
gration, the alien labor regulations and  
the rights of the two countries on the  
great lakes, will all be considered by  
the conference, with probably also the  
question of trade relations, or recip-  
rocity. With respect to the latter there  
have already been some negotiations,  
but it is probable that the subject will  
at least be discussed in the conference.  
It has been the understanding that the  
Canadian government desired to make  
the settlement of other questions con-  
ditional upon a reciprocity agreement,  
but it is not probable that it will insist  
upon this, since to do so would neces-  
sarily embarrass the work of the con-  
ference and very likely defeat its ob-  
ject. There is no doubt that a recip-  
rocity agreement is very much desired  
by the Dominion government, but un-  
less it is prepared to make more fa-  
vorable concessions than have yet been in-

dictated there is no prospect of recip-  
rocity.

None of the matters which will come  
before the conference is more important  
than the transit question, to which re-  
newed attention is being directed in  
this country. The recent hearing by the  
interstate commerce commission of  
Canadian Pacific and American rail-  
way officials, in regard to the passenger  
rate war, has tended to revive agi-  
tation respecting the Canadian competi-  
tion and whether or not it shall grow  
will largely depend upon the conclusion  
reached by the commission, which  
should be forthcoming within a short  
time.

The Anglo-American commission will  
have a very important work to perform  
and there is reason to expect results  
promotive of the friendship and the  
mutual welfare of the two countries.

## RIVALRY OF THE PORTS.

The record of exports and imports at  
the American ports for the last fiscal  
year is decidedly instructive. The total  
exports from the entire country in-  
creased 17.3 per cent and the imports  
decreased 19.3 per cent. These changes  
were not shared proportionately by the  
three groups of ports.

Considered as an entire group, the  
Atlantic ports retained their proportion  
of the export business, but lost slightly  
in imports. They showed an export in-  
crease of 17.9 per cent and an import  
decrease of 21.4 per cent. The gulf  
ports increased exports but 8.6 per cent  
and lost 20.9 per cent of their imports.  
The Pacific ports gained 23.7 per cent  
on exports, and they actually gained  
16.3 per cent in imports. A compari-  
son of the business done in each group  
of ports with that done by all shows  
that the business has been drifting  
southward in the east and northward  
in the west, and that while there has  
been an increase of business in the ex-  
porting line at all ports the increase  
has not always been where it was ex-  
pected.

The decrease of business at the North  
Atlantic ports has undoubtedly been  
due wholly to the sharp competition of  
ports like Newport News, which have  
been favored by railroad rates, and to  
the improved facilities for business at  
other ports south and west. The good  
business of the Pacific coast ports has  
been brought about by the growing  
trade with the islands of the Pacific  
and the Asiatic ports. The carrying  
trade along the line of the great lakes  
continues important, but is relatively  
not so important as it was.

On the whole, the port statistics show  
that the United States is too large to  
become tributary to any one port or  
group of ports, and the carrying busi-  
ness has become divided in a much  
more satisfactory way than in other  
years. The rivalry of the ports has  
become of great value to all traders  
and of the utmost importance to all  
producers and consumers.

## LANGUAGE AND LOYALTY.

Because of their alleged lukewarm-  
ness toward their adopted country of  
the Spanish-American population of the  
southwestern territories and a belief  
that there is some vital connection be-  
tween language and loyalty, a move-  
ment has been started to compel the  
teaching of the English language in all  
the public schools of New Mexico and  
to place the Spanish language there as  
elsewhere in the United States on the  
same basis as other foreign languages.  
The justice of the accusation is denied  
by those who are partial to the Span-  
ish language, but the propriety of the  
movement for recognition of the English  
language as the only official language  
of the territory cannot be questioned.  
While there has been great improve-  
ment in the educational system of the  
territory in recent years, yet Spanish  
alone is still taught in many schools and  
many residents of the territory know  
nothing of English and their children  
have no opportunity to learn the lan-  
guage.

It is true that American citizens  
speak all languages, but the English  
language is the language of the country  
and will ever continue to be. There are  
many loyal Americans who speak only  
German, or French, or Italian, or Span-  
ish or some other language, but it may  
be set down as a certainty that any  
large community of persons persistently  
refusing to learn English and through it  
to gain a better understanding of free  
American institutions, will be lacking in  
some of the requisites of true patriots.  
Loyalty and language are not insepar-  
able, but the loyal citizen will desire  
to know the language of his country.

Doubtless for many generations the  
descendants of these Spanish-Americans  
will trace their traditions in Span-  
ish history and literature and other  
Americans will learn the Spanish lan-  
guage for business reasons. All modern  
languages are coming more into favor  
with the Americans. Diplomacy and  
commerce require knowledge of many  
languages. But all Americans should  
know the English language.

The great peace jubilee which Chi-  
cago was projecting has been declared  
off, at least until next spring. This  
leaves the field clear for Omaha and  
the Transmississippi Exposition to hold  
the greatest peace celebration of the  
year. To do this in a creditable man-  
ner no time is to be lost. The re-  
establishment of peace should embue  
the most indifferent to join in the  
movement for an unparalleled demon-  
stration.

The statement comes from London  
that Senor du Bose has demanded an  
apology for his expulsion from Canada  
and if it is not forthcoming he threat-  
ens to return to Canada to reside. The  
Canucks will doubtless fix the matter  
up and avoid the punishment he pro-  
poses.

While Omaha has been enjoying  
balmy days and cool nights the past  
week the mercury in thermometers at  
Walla Walla has been marking up to  
the 113 notch and all over the states  
of Oregon and Washington the days  
have been insufferably hot. The man

who is looking for a pleasant place to  
locate while spending his summer out-  
ing can do no better than decide upon  
Omaha.

The American workmen are not  
clamoring to be put on a level with the  
laborers of the Philippines and La-  
drones, or what would amount to nearly  
the same thing, to have these foreigners  
admitted to American citizenship with  
the right to share in the blessings it  
brings.

If ex-Promoter Hooley had realized  
his ambition to buy Cuba from Spain  
he might have established a nobility of  
his own and created dukes and earls  
who would not charge such extravagant  
prices for introductions and the use of  
their names to delude investors.

This year's wheat crop in the United  
States will be too big for any syndicate  
to corner or control. But the crop of  
last year was too big for that, and there  
has not been a crop in many years small  
enough for manipulation by any syn-  
dicate of speculators.

## Great Fisherman Spoiled.

Philadelphia North American.  
After re-reading all of Blanco's dispatches  
and public addresses we are impressed with  
this thought: What a wonderful fisherman  
he would make!

## Old Europe's Awakening.

Brooklyn Eagle.  
Nothing is more amusing to Americans  
than to see old Europe rubbing her eyes  
and looking to see where the United States  
army came from. The popular impression  
about this country that formerly existed  
abroad was that it was as large as Rhode  
Island and as strong as Paraguay.

## The Cost and the Results.

Baltimore American.  
The cost of the war during July was  
about \$1,000,000 a day. While the expenses  
of the navy and army do not appear to be  
large, the cost of the army increased very  
largely. The war has lasted a little  
over 100 days and has cost over \$100,000,000.  
In view of the results achieved the sum is  
not excessive and will not compare, in the  
minds of the people, with the loss of life  
entailed by the conflict.

## Rent Receipts and the War Stamp.

Philadelphia Ledger.  
According to Commissioner Scott's latest  
report, which, however, does not appear to  
be final, the usual formal receipts for rent  
do not require stamps. But if the receipt  
contains any special clause that can be  
construed as a contract it must be stamped  
as such. This decision seems to remove  
many difficulties. All that real estate deal-  
ers need do in order to avoid paying for  
stamps on receipts is to make their leases  
in due form and incorporate no changes in  
their formal receipts.

## Basis of Prosperity.

Globe-Democrat.  
"What grounds have we for believing that  
prosperity is at our doors?" asked Speaker  
Reed in a speech at Alfred, Me., last week.  
"It is a fact that we have plenty of money.  
We have abundance of capital, many great in-  
terests are reaching out for men to promote  
them. Enterprises and money are waiting  
and longing for opportunity." With these  
conditions the return of peace and continued  
republican rule. Mr. Reed regards the out-  
look as exceedingly bright.

## Miles' Martial March.

New York Commercial.  
General Miles' expedition to Porto Rico  
will probably be written down as a cam-  
paign of splendid initiative, the part of  
the enemy and of victories on the part of  
Americans so uninterrupted as to reduce  
the whole movement to the plane of martial  
travesty. The significant fact, however, is  
that the expedition was planned with sci-  
entific accuracy and carried out with effec-  
tiveness and dispatch. It is safe to say that  
if determined opposition had confronted  
him, General Miles would have outfought  
it and outgeneraled it in Porto Rico just  
as successfully as General Shafter did in Cuba.

## Home Building Associations.

Philadelphia Press.  
The reports made to the sixth annual con-  
vention of the United States League of Lo-  
cal Building and Loan Associations, held in  
Omaha, will be highly encouraging to the  
1,642,179 members of these orders. The  
number of associations was found to be  
4,872, with assets of \$691,130,037, an increase  
of \$2,741,342 since the last report. Penn-  
sylvania still continues to lead in number  
of associations, membership, assets and in-  
crease of assets. This state has now 1,299  
loan and building associations, with a mem-  
bership of 300,000 and having assets of \$111-  
714,871, an increase in one year of \$6,714,871.  
Ohio ranks second, Illinois third and New  
Jersey fourth.

## A New Political Party.

New York Sun.  
Out of the old fields cometh this new corn.  
The newest political party in Kansas is  
called the Cheever Peasants. Its chief is  
Prof. Judd of Topeka. In professors as in  
patience Kansas is incomparably rich. Prof.  
Judd "predicts a great future for his party,"  
which is patterned after Annie Diggs'  
"commonwealth scheme." But why "cheer-  
ful" peasants? By "peasants" Prof. Judd  
means to denote the degraded condition of  
the Kansas farmers, who are exhausted  
by cutting coupons, but "cheerful" is a  
word that should not be permitted to enter  
the vocabulary of a severe Kansas thinker.  
Moody peasants, strabismic peasants, any-  
thing but cheerful peasants in Kansas.

## PENSION SAFEGUARDS.

System Proposed for the Prevention  
of Future Fraud.  
Philadelphia Record.  
The likelihood that many claims for pen-  
sions will result from the present war has  
led to the suggestion from those familiar  
with the weak spots in the existing pen-  
sion system that every soldier shall be fur-  
nished on his discharge from the army  
with a complete descriptive list, a copy of  
which shall also be filed in the archives of  
the War department, showing by the cer-  
tificate of his company commander how  
often and for how long a time he has been  
absent from or unfit for duty on account of  
sickness, either in his quarters or in a  
hospital, and the nature of the wounds, dis-  
ease or diseases from which he has suffered.  
In line with the same labor-saving and  
systematic arrangement it has also been  
suggested that each soldier, when dis-  
charged, shall be carefully examined by an  
army surgeon or a board of army surgeons  
and the result of such examination entered  
on his descriptive list and made a part of  
the permanent records of the War depart-  
ment.

These suggestions are in the interest  
of the government and of the soldier.  
The effect of their adoption would be to  
save to the treasury the vast expense of  
gathering evidence entailed by the present  
cumbersome system, while the applicant,  
instead of being compelled to wait for  
years, as many have had to do, would  
have his claim put through expeditiously  
upon its merits. It is not proposed, of  
course, to prepare a complete pension code,  
but the suggestion seems to embody features  
which would greatly simplify the pension  
business and do away with a lot of mal-  
diemen, and they deserve to be brought to  
the attention of congress at the earliest  
opportunity.

## PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The war will probably end in time to let  
General Wheeler take his seat in congress.  
The St. Louis girl who kissed Hobson for  
"the dangers he had passed" is regarded by  
Chicagoans as a very rude young thing.  
The humble and despised mule seems to  
have been a much more useful animal in  
the Cuban campaign than the fiery war  
horse.

"Sonny Smith" of Cripple Creek and Skag-  
way is reported to have shuffled off, "trag-  
ically sure," at the latter place. Smith ran  
up against the yawning end of a Klondiker's  
gun and dropped for keeps.

Just to show that all his boys have not  
gone to war, Uncle Sam has beaten his own  
weight record this year by 100,000,000 bush-  
els. Speculators who are thinking of cor-  
nering the crop will take notice.

It is generally understood that people who  
poke their nose into other affairs than their  
own invite trouble, but that knowledge does  
not diminish the practice. A woman at  
Shamokin, Pa., lost her life by leaning out  
of a window and rubbing her nose against  
a live wire.

It is recorded of a young fool who visited  
one of the Rothschilds that he was so proud  
of his malachite sleeve buttons that he in-  
sisted upon exhibiting them to his host. The  
latter looked at them and said: "Yes—it is  
a pretty stone. I have a mantle piece made  
of it in the next room."

Bismarck, Gladstone and Leo XIII were  
all living when the battle of Waterloo was  
fought. Bismarck, the youngest of the  
three, was then an infant of between 2  
and 3 months. Gioacchino Pecci was a  
little more than 5 years old. Gladstone  
was 5 years and a half.

"If we had let go of ourselves for an in-  
stant, we should have cried a way of the  
ship," said one of the California officers just  
before the great Pacific sailing. There were  
twelve companies of California volunteers  
which marched through the city that day  
to the accompaniment of the cheers and  
sobs of 200,000 people.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has caused a chal-  
lenge to issue for the America's cup, takes  
occasion to explain